



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

... In the Southern California Intercollegiate Peace Prize Contest, which took place on the 18th of May, Occidental College won first prize and the University of Southern California second.

... A life-size portrait of President Taft, just finished, is to hang in the Peace Palace at The Hague. The portrait was suggested by Queen Wilhelmina. It has been painted by Theodore Molkenboer, of Amsterdam.

... A Canadian committee to assist in the arrangements for the celebration of the hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States was created at Ottawa on June 4. Many prominent Canadians interested themselves in the organization of the committee, among whom were Senator Cox, Senator Dan-durand, Sir Louis Jette, Sir Alexander Lacoste, Sir William MacKenzie, Sir W. R. Meredith, Sir William Mulock, and Sir Edmund Walker.

... The government of New Zealand is finding great opposition to the defense act, which came into operation two years ago and provides for the compulsory military training of all males from boyhood. Many lads have refused to take the oath under the act, and have been sentenced to imprisonment in consequence. The dislike of the act is so great among the people that the cabinet is already contemplating a modification of it.

... In the first annual contest of the Missouri Valley Oratorical Association, held at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, on the 25th of May, J. C. Emerson, of the State College at Ames, Iowa, won first place. His subject was "America and the Peace Problem in the Orient." The peace boys are winning in nearly all of the general oratorical contests in which they take part.

... What is reported to have been the first peace meeting in the history of the Church of the Brethren was held at York, Pa., on the 1st day of June, as a part of the National Conference of the Brethren Churches. It was attended by about 5,000 persons, and a determined stand was taken by the delegates against war of any kind for any reason. The speakers were P. B. Fitzwater, of Princeton, N. J.; Daniel Hayes, of Virginia; W. S. Long, of Altoona, and W. J. Swigart, of Huntingdon, Pa.

Welcome to the Baroness von Suttner.

Dr. Ernst Richard, president of the German-American branch of the American Peace Society, sends us the following statement:

Bertha von Suttner, the great champion of the cause of peace, arrived for her second visit to the United States on Monday, June 17. She came on the invitation of the Federated Women's Clubs to address their convention in San Francisco. An extended lecture tour is to follow, which will keep her with us till far into winter.

The steamer *New York*, which brought the Baroness von Suttner to our shores, was due in New York Sunday, but was detained by heavy fog. Early Monday morning a delegation, representative of the American peace movement, was at the dock of the Customs Service to go out with the revenue cutter to meet the distinguished guest. It consisted of Mr. William H.

Short, representing the New York Peace Society; Mr. Henry S. Haskell, for the Carnegie Endowment, and Dr. Ernst Richard, of the German-American Peace Society, as special representative of the International Conciliation Association. After several hours' waiting at the Battery the fog had lifted sufficiently to make it possible for the revenue cutter to start. But it took from nine to one o'clock before the *New York*, which had arrived at Sandy Hook the evening before, steamed up to Quarantine. In the meantime the delegates received an object-lesson in internationalism while the revenue officers boarded a German, two English, a French, a Cuban, a Greek, and two Norwegian steamers. The last named were engaged in the trade between New York and Central America—in perfect safety, though their route, from beginning to end, lies thousands of miles away from the country whose flag protects them—and that flag is not backed by any navy.

The delegates, accompanied by Mr. William B. Feakins, who is to manage the Eastern lecture tour for Frau von Suttner, boarded the *New York* at last and found the Baroness on the upper deck, well pleased with her unexpected greeting. She is looking much stronger than on her former visit to America in 1904. The formalities connected with the landing were quickly attended to, and at 2 o'clock the steamer docked at her pier. Shortly afterwards the party reached the Hotel Astor, where a number of representative peace workers were assembled at a luncheon, on the invitation of Mrs. Samuel Untermyer.

It was an exceedingly pleasant view that met the Baroness when she entered the room and received the welcome of so many enthusiastic faces who had gathered around the festive board, beautifully decorated with flowers. Prof. Felix Adler presided, and made the speech of welcome, to which Baroness von Suttner answered with a few appropriate words. Several other speeches followed, in which unconsciously the question of woman suffrage assumed a part almost as prominent as the cause of peace. The meeting, however, had to break up rather soon, as the Twentieth Century Limited was to take the Baroness to Chicago, from which she traveled by the Woman's Federation special train to San Francisco. The friends of peace and all admirers of Bertha von Suttner owe a debt of special gratitude to Mrs. Untermyer, the chairman of the Ladies' Social Committee of the New York Peace Society, for doing the honors of our country in such a charming and magnificent manner and making this welcome such an enjoyable function for all concerned.

New England Organized for Peace. Rhode Island Comes Into the Federation.

The Rhode Island Peace Society has voted to become a constituent branch of the American Peace Society. The annual meeting of the society was held in the Friends' Meeting House, Providence, Sunday evening, May 26. Charles Sisson presided and Robert P. Gifford acted as secretary. An address on the development of the world-peace movement, with illustrations from recent diplomatic history, was made by Dr. James L. Tryon, director of the New England department of the American Peace Society, followed by explanations

of the branch society system. By the vote of the Rhode Island Peace Society the terms of admission are to accord with the provisions of the new constitution of the national organization, but the details of affiliation are left to the trustees of the State association acting in conference with the Washington office.

The Rhode Island Peace Society, formed in 1819, is the oldest State peace society in the United States and the only one in continuous existence since the early days. All other State peace societies became merged with the national society after its formation in 1828 or dropped out of existence in some other way, none of the strong societies of New England, neither the Connecticut nor the Massachusetts Peace Society, retaining its own form and name. The first of the State societies in New England to come into the federation on the branch society plan of 1908 was the new Connecticut Peace Society, which was organized shortly before that time. The second was the Massachusetts Peace Society, organized April 27, 1911. New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont came next in January, February, and May of this year. The entrance of Rhode Island into the federation completes the organization of five State branches in New England in a single year.

The officers of the Rhode Island Society are: Honorary president, James H. Chase; president, Charles Sisson; vice-presidents, Dr. Seth K. Gifford, Charles P. Roundy, Thomas J. Battley; secretary, Robert P. Gifford; treasurer, Willis H. White.

It is the intention of the directors of the society to secure an executive secretary and to have a State headquarters in the business center of Providence. An effort will be made to make the influence of Rhode Island count in the peace movement of the future as never before.

A list of honorary vice-presidents, composed of influential citizens of the State, will soon be chosen and the campaign of work fully inaugurated.

•••

The Annual Meeting and Dinner of the Connecticut Peace Society.

The Connecticut Peace Society is one of the most active and influential of the constituent branches of the American Peace Society. We are glad to give the following short account, sent us by the secretary, Mr. Rodney W. Roundy, of its annual meeting and dinner at Waterbury, on June 17:

It is the persistent policy of the Connecticut Peace Society to become more thoroughly representative of State-wide interests so far as they relate to the peace movement. To do so, a very successful meeting was held on the 17th of June, in Waterbury, Conn. A dinner was given the society in the evening by the Waterbury Business Men's Association, at which Dr. Trueblood and President Call were enthusiastically received as the speakers. Both men were at their best, and received most hearty treatment by the men who listened to them. The development of peace sentiment in the Waterbury community was much enlarged on this happy occasion.

The annual meeting was held in the afternoon.

A feature of the work of the Connecticut Society

during the past year has been the publication of "The Beginning of the Peace Movement," by Prof. Curtis M. Geer, of the department of church history of the Hartford Theological Seminary. This address was first given before the students of the seminary, and has found circulation through our publication as well as through the *Hartford Seminary Record*.

The work of the secretary, as sketched in his report, showed a large circularization in behalf of the treaties of arbitration between this country and Great Britain and this country and France, respectively. A goodly number of churches, religious and educational organizations sent resolutions to the Connecticut Senators.

Four thousand copies of the peace day pamphlet prepared by the American School Peace League, and sent out through the United States Bureau of Education, were circulated by this society to the schools of the State, through the State board of education. The remaining reports of the New England Arbitration and Peace Congress were sent to the public libraries and high school libraries of the State.

The society has presented the claims of Elihu Burritt for a memorial statue at the State capitol to the State commission on sculpture.

The present membership of the society is two hundred and eighty-six.

It is purposed soon to print a booklet containing a historical statement of our Connecticut Peace Society, its constitution and by-laws, available literature, summary of important facts of peace and arbitration, and other interesting items.

The society has opened headquarters for its work at 177 Asylum street, Hartford, in the office of the Connecticut Bible Society. Here the secretary will spend some of his time, a clerical assistant will always be in attendance, and peace literature will be displayed.

It was voted at the annual meeting to request the ADVOCATE OF PEACE to print the following resolutions as passed at the business session:

RESOLUTIONS.

For the extension of the substitution by contracting nations of the principles of international law in place of the methods of force and violence, we pledge our support to those large endeavors making for a code of international law, for an international court of justice, and for the equal rights of all nations before such a court.

We call upon all churches, schools, and beneficent societies to lend their sympathies and support to the world-wide struggle of the peoples to rid themselves of unreasonable war.

We express anew our faith that the legislative possibilities inherent in the recurrent Hague conferences, the adjudicating powers embodied in the international court of prize and in the international court of justice, all but completed, together with the executive force of public opinion, constitute a reasonable hope of an ultimate and effective substitute for war.

We therefore urge our Government, and all in authority, to spare no efforts to enable the coming Hague conference to perfect these three great agencies for the establishment of obligatory arbitration and the overthrow of burdening armaments.

We record our profound regret that the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, proposed and